

THE PACIFIC
Commercial AdvertiserWALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR.
SATURDAY MARCH 23

Senator White did well to get an adjournment in honor of the late ex-President Harrison. The act was one of sympathetic American feeling and was all the more creditable because of the favor in which Gen. Harrison, while in the White House, regarded the first annexation treaty.

Bishop Willis has issued an interdict against Rev. John Osborne of St. Clement's Chapel on the ground that he has separated himself from the Anglican Communion by filing a deed of conveyance to the "Episcopal Church at Large," a new sect or "schism." He also takes issue with the Church Defense and Extension Society on similar grounds. It is a schismatic body which the Bishop would not recognize if he met it in the middle of the road. We know of no way for Rev. Mr. Osborne to proceed except to interdict the Anglican Church of Hawaii, which seems to be an organization unrecognized by the Archbishop of Canterbury on the one hand and unaffiliated with the American Episcopate on the other. By all means let Mr. Osborne unloose a "bull" against the sturdy old fighter of Nuuanu and then let the best combatant win.

THE COOPER CASE.

Touching the news from Washington about the attitude of the Interior Department towards the expulsion from the floor and body of the House of Territorial Secretary Cooper, there are two sources of local information now available. One is the correct and unprejudiced report of the Associated Press; the other is the story of an anonymous writer whose Washington "news," signed E. S. L., is of a character which might easily have enabled it to have been written or amended in Honolulu.

The Associated Press dispatch has been published by the evening papers and by the Advertiser. It reads as follows:

Secretary Hitchcock has called on the Governor of Hawaii for a report on the recent election of the Territorial Secretary from the floor of the Legislature. In response to a request for a construction of the laws imposing the duties of the Territorial Secretary, the Interior Department has replied by pointing out the statute provision and saying that the method of recording the legislative proceedings unless specifically stated in existing laws, must be determined by the Territorial authorities.

This is clear to everyone who understands the official use of the word "authorities" at Washington and other capitals. The word applies to executive and administrative officers charged with the carrying out of the law, civil or military. Judicial officers are sometimes, but legislative members are never so classed. Congressmen make laws for the control of the District of Columbia, for example, but the "authorities" of the District are those who directly manage it, the members of Congress not being known as such. So, too, Congressmen make laws for the government of the Army and Navy, but they are not in any sense military or naval "authorities." In the Territories the "authorities" so-called are the men charged with permanent administration, not the ephemeral legislators who make laws for a few weeks and then go home, to be called together between sessions if at all by the authority of the Governor. Were the members of the Legislature the "authorities" of Hawaii they should stay in office the year around, for it is inconceivable that persons upon whom devolves the responsibility of carrying on the Territorial government should be given but sixty or ninety days' opportunity to manage a twelve months' job.

The "correspondence" of the Humphreys paper was obviously made up or made over in the local office to break the force of the Associated Press dispatch. It has the same fake marks that appeared on a similar "telegram" of some months ago alleging that the Government was about to bring suit to annul certain Territorial land sales. Here is the bogus communication in full:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13, via San Francisco, March 15.—Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock has called upon Governor Dole for a complete official report of the election of Secretary Cooper from the floor of the Legislature. Pending a report, no official of the Government is permitted to talk about the election. I find, however, that the general opinion is that the Legislature did exactly right in ejecting Cooper, if it deemed his presence a hindrance to free legislative action.

The paragraph in the Organic Act directing that he report the doings of the Legislature does not give him the right to thrust himself upon the Legislature by practically assuming to be a member of it. It is agreed all around that the Hawaiian Legislature itself has an absolute right to say in what manner Cooper shall report the legislative proceedings and the Legislature, therefore, is Cooper's master instead of his being its master.

When Dole's report gets here the Interior Department will probably issue a statement concerning the case. If Dole's report is prejudiced against the Legislature there will follow a complete investigation of the attitude of the executive department of Hawaii towards the Legislature.

E. S. LITTLE.

The ear-marks of a Humphreys editorial are very clear indeed. The "telegram" simply paraphrases the opinions the paper has published from time to time; and it is so hastily and clumsily made that it defeats its own purpose. The alleged E. S. L.—letters which were easily changed, on analysis, into E. S. G.—says that "no official of the Government is permitted to talk about the election, but the general opinion is" so and so. What general opinion? If the officials will not talk the opinion cannot be reported as theirs; and as for the general opinion of outsiders it counts for zero, not having, so far as the newspapers show, ever been expressed. The rest of the "telegram" simply embodies the false report of the Cooper proceedings printed at the time by the Humphreys paper itself, and includes that journal's contemporary statement that the "Legislature is Cooper's master." We hardly need aver that no one at Washington who knew a hawk from a handsaw ever said that. The Legislature had nothing to do with Cooper's appointment; it cannot remove him; it cannot add to or subtract from his salary; it can only make certain use of his office within very definite legal limits.

Very soon we shall have the full text

of Mr. Hitchcock's letter to Gov. Dole. When it comes let the public judge between the Associated Press dispatch and the obviously faked correspondence referred to above.

AGRICULTURAL APATHY.

It is to be regretted that the attempt to get a meeting of those interested in the project of a Territorial Fair should have resulted in so small a gathering as met in the High school last evening. Perhaps a mistake prevented the attendance of some who are really interested in the matter. The object is certainly worthy of serious interest.

A well planned and well gotten up Territorial Fair would do much to promote diversified agriculture, of which we have heard so much during the last few years. It would show the small farmer what is practicable for him to plant, and it would show the Honolulu consumer his source of supply. If it should result in a produce exchange in Honolulu, it would in a short time materially reduce the percentage of our imports from the Coast. At present it is an undisputed fact that much is imported which would better be produced right here. This applies to many kinds of vegetables, to a number of fruits, especially citrus fruits, and to dairy products. If the producers in these lines could meet and compare results in the way of an exhibit, and if they could at the same time meet the consumer at the exhibit, the result could hardly fail to be an impetus to diversified agriculture.

If the fair should result in a permanent exhibit of varied products of the Islands it would contribute to an intelligent appreciation of the possibilities of the country on the part of the intending small farmer.

It is understood that another meeting for the same purpose will be called soon, and it is to be hoped that our substantial citizens will turn out and give the enterprise assurance of success.

THE TRAMWAY DEFEAT.

The Advertiser congratulates the Legislature on turning down the Tramways franchise bill. That unpopular measure was put on the table and it is doubtful if any self-respecting member will move to take it off or will offer a substitute. The smell of the bill is very rank and those who handled it must carry away some of the odor. Aside from the iniquity in it and back of it, the measure could not become a law without the assistance of Congress, and so the legislators, in passing it, would have had their labor and their smells for their pains. Congress, in the teeth of the inevitable Honolulu protest, would have turned the franchise down with a slam.

The Legislature is right in thinking, at it apparently does, that the city has had enough of this Tramway corporation and is disposed not to complicate the efforts now being made by the Territorial Government to get rid of it. If Honolulu is to have modern systems of transit, covering all the principal streets and reaching suburban points of vantage, it will get it the sooner by ridding itself of the offensive Tram system which the foreign owners have compelled the city, much against its will, to endure for many years.

DISPENSARY QUERIES.

What is best from the point of view of peace and order—a few high priced centralized saloons under the eye of the police or a family supply of cheap liquor in every shack in the suburbs which the police cannot watch?

If it is morally wrong for the Government to license saloons and get a small revenue from them is it morally right to set up a Dispensary for the sake of a large revenue?

Does the cheapening of the price of liquor and the improvement of its quality tend toward a more moderate use of alcoholic stimulants and increase the chances of getting drunkards or occasional consumers of liquor to abstain?

Is "treating" in saloons at fifty cents for two small drinks likely to cause as much drunkenness as treating in private houses or on back streets from a quart bottle costing the same amount? Will "treating" decline in proportion as the opportunity to "treat" at small cost and in greater volume is increased?

The Advertiser does not ask these questions to indicate that it opposes the Dispensary bill. It is ready to support that measure if it can be convinced that by doing so it would contribute to the moral well-being of the community.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

March 19. No. 829—G. Hoonaikua to Mrs. W. H. King; ap. 2 of R. P. 2162, kul. 243 (8-100 of an acre), Kala, Waialua, Maui, Consideration \$300.

No. 826—Yabu to Genl. of Public Works; portion of Grant 397, Waipuna, North Hilo, Hawaii, Consideration \$75.

No. 823—W. J. Hooper to L. P. Lincoln; piece of land (5 acres), Honolulu, South Kona, Hawaii, Consideration \$200.

No. 821—J. A. Lawe to Mrs. J. C. Lawe; interest in portion of R. P. 1762, kul. 155 (8,241 square feet), Kawaia, Honolulu, Oahu, Consideration \$1,160.

No. 822—J. R. Holt to J. L. Holt; R. P. 2243, kul. 10615 (4,522 acres), Makaha, interest in piece land (35 acres), Kamaile, Wailanae, R. P. 4475, kul. 713 (12,250 acres), Paiala, Wailanae, Grant 573 (4,942 acres), Wailanae; Grants 235, 238 and 421 (515 acres), Kamaile, Oahu, Consideration \$1.

No. 824—C. S. Desky and wife to F. J. Amweg; lots 54 and 55 (47,900 square feet), Pacific Heights, Honolulu, Oahu, Consideration \$5,000.

March 20. No. 8281—Trs. Estate of B. P. Bishop to B. P. Dillingham Co., Ltd.; piece of land (25-100 acre), Paiala-kai, Wailanae, Oahu, Consideration \$100.

No. 8280—Paul Muhlenberg, tr., et al. to R. G. Moore; lots 4 and 23, block B (9,000 square feet), Kulaokahala, Honolulu, Oahu, Consideration \$2,350.

List of deeds filed for record March 21, 1901:

First Party. Second Party. Class. W. McCleskey—A. Schumacher. D L. Kuahelani et al.—Maawa. D P. Muhlenberg, tr., et al.—H. M. Burnett. D

D A. McWayne—G. A. Martin. D K. Nahoa—H. Aea. D S. K. Kane and wife—A. Enos. D Kekohai—S. Keanihi. D

Mr. James H. Gardner, the new superintendent of the Utah Sugar Company, at Lehi, Utah, is a native of that State, and got his initiation in the sugar business in Hawaii. He began as sugar boiler with the Lehi factory, was made foreman in 1899, and advanced to the superintendency upon the retirement of Mr. Valdez—Beet Sugar Gazette.

Spruance, Stanley & Co's celebrated brands of "Kentucky Favorite" and "O. F. C." whiskies stand the highest.

THE DISPENSARY BILL CONSIDERED

(Continued from Page 1.)

has had a great deal of experience in the liquor trade in various places. "I saw the Maine Prohibition law in Vermont," he said, "and it was an absolute farce. I never saw such a good class of men in the liquor traffic, or more orderly places. If any man should so far forget himself—we'll say forget himself—to go into the blind liquor business he would make more money than he can this way."

George Hawkins of the Anchor does not think that it would be a good thing for the place, and he does not think that it could be enforced. "How could they close us out without compensating us for our licenses? This bill says that all places must be closed in July, but we have a license running until November. What are they going to do about that? If they'd left it to the people on a popular vote we would have no kick, but to try to rush it through the Legislature like this isn't right. There never was better liquor sold anywhere than you can get here, and I never saw better places."

CITIZENS GENERALLY.

W. O. Smith approves of the working of the South Carolina dispensary bill from which this is modeled, but has not studied the pending bill sufficiently to have formed an opinion.

"I have not read it thoroughly," he said yesterday. "I am familiar with the South Carolina bill, but I understand this bill has been modified from that, so as to cover opium and what not. As I understand it, it allows anybody to distill anything, only he must sell it to the Government, and an acquaintance with the working of the South Carolina dispensary bill, and am very much in favor of it."

Wm. W. Hall of E. O. Hall and Sons, who has lived in Honolulu many years, heartily endorses the measure. "I think it is a good thing," he said, "a very good thing. I have not studied it carefully yet, but think it is a step in the right direction at least. If this bill is passed it will do away with the saloons, I am opposed to saloons and the entire liquor traffic."

"If the Government sells liquor, and it is not drunk on the premises, it will do away with the social side of the saloon, which is its worst ailment. But if it goes through, the people of Honolulu will have to provide something to take the place of the saloons. They must have attractive rooms where temperance drinks and coffee can be had, and where we can go to read and spend an hour sociably. They must have all the attractiveness of saloons."

Wm. Cooke, Jr., of the Bank of Hawaii expressed a fear that it would encourage "swipes joints" and the illicit sale of okolehao by the natives.

George W. Smith of Benson, Smith and Company expressed himself as follows:

"I am in favor of high license and a restriction of the number of saloons. I am opposed to the Dispensary bill as offered. I believe that it will be found in conflict with many of the laws of the United States and that it will be the cause of trouble and confusion if passed. There will not be money enough in the Territory to supply a police force large enough to prevent illicit manufacture and sale of liquors if this bill becomes a law. Parts of the law are in conflict with the rights of the individual."

Thos. Hobron of the Hobron Drug Company was not ready to express any opinion on the bill, not having studied it.

Judge Hartwell had not looked into the matter, and refused to commit himself to any view.

Mr. Wally of Bishop's Bank had had time to glance at the bill, and had printed in full in the Advertiser, and had formed no settled opinion.

S. E. Damon of Bishop's Bank thought the bill a "piece of nonsense." "It does not get at the root of the evil. The trouble is that these fellows are selling bad stuff. If there were a Government law providing that everything sold should be up to a certain standard, most of the damage would be done away with."

D. H. Davis, of the Honolulu Meat Company said: "I think the bill will pass. If it does, it will break up the saloons, but I think it will greatly increase illicit liquor selling. Every little house along the road to Waikiki and out Fall way would sell liquor, and every Chinese soda water joint in town would have booze."

"And if the natives could go into the Dispensary and get liquor cheaper just by signing their names, they would buy more of it than they do. It doesn't make any difference to them whether they sign their names or not."

"I think there would be some way to get around the provision about drinking it on the premises. There would be places next door where you could take it and drink it, so that the social side of drinking would still remain."

Juneau and Skagway are to be joined by cable.

The International Zinc Company is to be reorganized.

Brigadier General Ludlow has been ordered to Luzon.

The rivers and harbors committee will visit California in June.

John G. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, may succeed Attorney General Griggs.

Fire in the Hotel Enrich Hotel, Washington, D. C., caused several deaths.

California fruit growers will lose heavily because of inadequate transportation.

The Supreme Court has granted Mrs. Botkin, the alleged candy-poisoner, a new trial.

There are 1,118,086 miles of telegraph wires in the United States, and 1,505,267 in Europe.

The Kentucky town of Cloverport was almost entirely wiped out by the bursting of a natural gas pipe. Over a thousand were left homeless.

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that burrows up the scalp, making dandruff scurf, causing the hair to fall, and finally

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It may become chronic. It may cover the body with large, inflamed, burning, itching, scaling patches and cause intense suffering. It has been known to do so.

Do not delay treatment. Thoroughly cleanse the system of the humors on which this ailment depends and prevent their return.

The medicine taken by Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md., was Hood's Sarsaparilla. She writes: "I had a disagreeable itching on my arms which I concluded was salt rheum. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and in two days felt better. It was not long before I was cured, and I have never had any skin disease since."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. It is positively unequalled for all cutaneous eruptions. Take it.

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Flower

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